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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Ethiopia

OAU's Salim, ANC's Mandela Speak to Diplomats EA1203100190 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1900 GMT 10 Mar 90

[Text] As we said in our previous program, tonight we report on the second day of Comrade Nelson Mandela's visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and headquarters of the OAU. Comrade Mandela visited the headquarters of the OAU where he held talks with the OAU secretary general, Comrade Salim Ahmed Salim. Following that, Comrade Mandela went to Africa Hall where heads of state of the African Continent meet yearly. Comrade Mandela was last at the Africa Hall in 1962 for the All-Africa Freedom Fighters Conference. Comrade Mandela addressed the African diplomats on his second day to Ethiopia on the situation in South Africa. Before he spoke, he was introduced by Comrade Salim Ahmed Salim, the OAU secretary general, who said:

[Begin Salim recording] It is such a great honor and privilege for me to welcome Comrade Mandela, a gallant son of Africa, to Addis Ababa and to Africa Hall. I felt particularly honored when during our meeting in State House, in Dar es Salaam two days ago, you (?made a decision) to interrupt your program in Tanzania and take up our invitation to visit the headquarters of the OAU.

Before you here are the ambassadors of the OAU member states and other heads of diplomatic missions and international organizations represented in Addis Ababa. There are also officials of the Economic Commission for Africa and the General Secretariat of the OAU as well as other members of the African community. There are also, of course, representatives of our host country, Ethiopia.

I am sure they all share my deep joy and are encouraged and inspired by your visit. Again on their behalf, I wish to extend a hearty welcome to you, Comrade Nelson Mandela, and to your colleagues in the ANC [African National Congress] Executive Committee [words indistinct] after your release, honored the OAU with your visit.

We take it as a symbol of the desire of the ANC to consolidate the solidarity of the continent in our common struggle against apartheid. We also find in your person and your presence amongst us both a reminder of the cruelty of apartheid as well as an embodiment of the resolute determination to fight it.

Comrade Mandela, the many years you spent in (?incarceration) and the brutality you were subjected to could not bend your will to struggle. In more ways than one, you have come to symbolize the struggle for freedom and justice in Africa, and indeed, in the whole world. It is this perseverance, your tenacity and resilience which has

given us strength and reinforced our determination to carry on the fight against apartheid.

But I am sure your determination and ability to summon your innermost strength and to persevere was reinforced by the knowledge that you had the unwavering support of all your colleagues, both inside South Africa and outside, and, of course, that of your closest partner and comrade-in-arms, your wife, Winnie.

Comrade Winnie Mandela held high the banner of freedom as a mother and a freedom-fighter. [applause] She gave soul to the struggle. Together with her colleagues of the ANC inside South Africa, they kept the candle of hope burning against all odds, not least the [words indistinct] imprisonment and constant harassment.

The emotional moment of your release on February 11th this year echoed throughout the world. Africa and the world was happy at your release and the end of your physical suffering. More fundamentally, we saw it as a triumph of justice and the cause of freedom. It was a testament to your own endurance and firmness [words indistinct] as it was the determination of the world to see that justice is done.

Comrade Mandela, we rejoice at your release from prison. But we are painfully aware the freedom of South Africa and your own have yet to come. We rejoice the end of your physical suffering and the many years of incarceration. But the cause for which you have suffered so much deprivation remains unaltered.

You have come back to a society that is bleeding and whose energies of creativity remain chained by an elaborate web of apartheid legislation. You have come back to a society where the pigment of one's skin continues to be the determining factor of one's status and role in society. Admittedly, there has been some positive movement. Your presence here bears testimony to that movement. But it is a movement which is still undefined and its direction uncertain.

President de Klerk has not conceded the principle of democracy. The state of emergency is still firmly in place. Hundreds of political prisoners are still in prison, the ban of anti-apartheid groups and political activities only partially lifted, and most of the draconian apartheid system effectively in force.

All these are obstacles in your path to a democratic, unitary [words indistinct] South Africa. It will be [words indistinct] the sacrifices you made might not have given you the right to vote or to choose your place of residence in apartheid South Africa. But they have sown the seeds for change. Apartheid is now in retreat. But we can only ensure its certain demise through the maintenance of an intensification of pressure, including economic sanctions. If today we see visible cracks in the apartheid armor, it is mostly because of that pressure.

If apartheid and its structures are still largely intact, and if these sanctions which have enabled us (?to achieve even this) [words indistinct] why should we now abandon them? You have rightly said that now is not the time. To do so would remove [words indistinct]. It is not out of benevolence or change of heart that the government is taking these partial measures today.

Comrade Mandela, the task before the Mass Democratic Movement, including the ANC, yourself, and Africa as a whole is monumental. But we shall seek guidance from you, the people inside South Africa. You are leading a struggle, and your views and counsel are crucial. We are all waiting to hear you.

In the meantime, let me reiterate our assurance that the OAU stands firmly behind you and your colleagues in the ANC in the final phase of the struggle against apartheid and in your commendable efforts to forge a conciliation among the oppressed people, and unity and cohesion among all the anti-apartheid forces in the country. [revolutionary song] [end recording]

In reply to Comrade Salim Ahmed Salim, the OAU secretary general's introductory remarks, Comrade Nelson Mandela devoted much of his address to the African diplomats, telling them that pressure against the apartheid regime must be maintained. He also called on them to continue and double their support for the anti-apartheid struggle in our country.

[Begin Mandela recording] I greet you in the name of peace, unity, and solidarity. And I want to thank you on behalf of my delegation and myself for the warm manner in which you have responded to our visit. To be able to address representatives of the African states is an honor we appreciate very deeply. We have come to Addis Ababa firstly to make a courtesy call to Comrade President Mengistu.

Ever since I was here in 1962, I have followed, under very difficult conditions, to keep track of events taking place in Africa. And of course, as far as Ethiopia is concerned, I have got a special attachment because, as I pointed out last night, it was here that I received my military training. [applause]

As I pointed out last night, until the formation of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], the military wing of the ANC, our only weapon against the enemy were words and press, and the enemy knew it, that despite all the noise, we were not in a position to compel him to pay attention to the grievances and aspirations of the beloved country.

But when I received my military training, I felt for the first time that I was a man. About 21 of our people—as I was traveling back to South Africa, I met them in Tanzania—at that time it was Tanganyika—they were coming to train here and, therefore, the foundation of Umkhonto we Sizwe were trained in this country. [applause] Our indebtedness to Ethiopia is, therefore, very deep. And for that we followed all, almost all the

major events that took place in this country. And we were happy to be able to express our thanks to Comrade President Mengistu.

The second reason for coming here was to pay a courtesy call to the headquarters of the OAU, to meet all African countries, and to thank them on behalf of the people of South Africa for the solidarity shown by all African countries. It is very strange—we have found it very strange and even most encouraging that people so far removed from our country, who have their own problems [words indistinct] the legacy of poverty, illiteracy, disease, and all the evils which are associated with that evil system. It is most encouraging that, nevertheless, they should find time for giving as much support as they can possibly muster for our struggle in South Africa.

We are really encouraged by the support which the African states have given. I also have come here to indicate to the ambassadors of the African states that it is our intention to visit almost every country on this continent [applause] and to thank them for their support. We also intend to ask the African countries, as we do now to the ambassadors here, to tighten pressure against South Africa.

We have a new leader among the whites—a Mr. de Klerk. I have met him on two different occasions ever since he was appointed the head of the ruling National Party. I naturally followed almost every speech that he made. He made it a point, whenever he made a major speech, to send me a copy of that speech.

My impression of him from the two meetings which I have had with him and from the speeches which he has made is that he himself as an individual is a man of integrity, a man of honesty. I think, as I have pointed out before, that he does not want to make an undertaking which he will fail to carry out.

He is also complemented by two ministers—cabinet ministers—the minister of justice and the minister of constitutional development. These men, in my view, are the most enlightened and progressive in the ruling National Party. And I believe that the three of them want a change towards democracy in the country.

That is a report I gave from jail to the national executive of the ANC in Lusaka. But I warned that we, as an organization, we work out our strategies and tactics not on the good qualities of an individual or individuals, no matter what positions they hold. Our strategies are influenced by the [word indistinct] of the National Party.

The National Party is an organization that is responsible for the most brutal form of oppression the country has ever seen. There is no question, therefore, of a change in policy or changing attitudes, simply because I have formed the impression that Mr. de Klerk and the men around him are men of integrity.

We are not guided by that as far as our tactics are concerned. When I went to jail, I had no vote. I have

come out of jail—I still have no vote, and that is a decisive factor in formulating our policy.

We also have come here in order to demonstrate to you that we are part of this beautiful continent, we are part of Africa. We have come here to draw inspiration because in the struggle that lies ahead, we are going to need the full support of Africa, and it is our hope that our visit and the exchange of views between ourselves and yourselves can only strengthen the people of South Africa. This is our stated policy which we declared already in (?1955) when we published our basic policy, which was contained in what is known as the Freedom Charter.

We have ceased to think in terms of color. We regard all the people of South Africa as South Africans entitled to determine their own future in a democratic (?manner). To us, this is the only policy that can lead to the introduction of the greater South Africa for which we have sacrificed so much, and we are encouraged to find that this is a policy which is followed by almost all the African countries. [end recording]

That was Comrade Nelson Mandela speaking to African diplomats at Africa Hall in Addis Ababa here in Ethiopia. In our next program, we will be reporting more on what Comrade Nelson Mandela told [words indistinct].

Students Petition Libya, Sudan Embassies

EA1103114290 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 10 Mar 90

[Text] Addis Ababa University students today called on the Sudanese and Libyan Governments to cease their support for the anti-people forces who are waging a war to shatter the unity of Ethiopia. The university students delivered to the embassies of the two countries letters addressed to the countries' leaders demanding that they desist from interfering in the country's affairs and immediately take their hands of Ethiopia.

In their letters to the Libyan and Sudanese leaders, the students pointed out that they do not want to see our ancient and historic country being divided by the Sha'biyyah [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] and Weyane [Tigray People's Liberation Front], who are encouraged and armed by our well-known external enemies. They further stated that the war declared by the two anti-unity groups was shedding the blood of innocent Ethiopians and making them refugees, as well as destroying economic structures established over many years through great struggle and sacrifice.

The students expressed their belief that the Sudanese and Libyan Governments know that the anti-people forces have continued to obstruct the goodwill peace initiative of the Ethiopian Government accepted by the international community. The students stated that they will not stand idly by when their country is completely disintegrated and its existence threatened, and that the two governments must take this stand into consideration.

In the same message, the students strongly demanded that the two governments cease giving training facilities, advice, and arms to the rebels.

Chamber of Congress Protests Noted

EA1303124690 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 12 Mar 90

[Excerpt] Members of the Addis Ababa Chamber of Commerce have called upon Libya and Sudan to refrain from supporting forces who are bent on destabilizing the unity of Ethiopia. Members of the Chamber noted in their extraordinary meeting today that the decrees, directives, and regulations to implement the new economic policy and the restructuring of administrative systems are decisive. Bekalu Degefa has the details.

[Bekalu] On their extraordinary meeting today, members of the Addis Ababa Chamber of Commerce confirmed that the new economic policy is the sole solution to the economic problems of our country. In their communiqué, the extraordinary meeting of the chamber condemned the conspiracy being perpetrated by the Sha'biyyah [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] and Weyane [Tigray People's Liberation Front] anti-people groups against the people and property by rejecting the arms of peace extended to them.

In their statement, the participants of the extraordinary meeting strongly called upon interfering neighboring and distant countries to cease any support for these anti-Ethiopia groups. [passage omitted]

EPRDF Denounces Mengistu Reforms Proposals

EA0703130390 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Ethiopia in Amharic 1945 GMT 6 Mar 90

[Statement by the Executive Committee of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) on President Mengistu Haile Mariam's report to the 11th regular session of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) Central Committee]

[Excerpts] Broad masses, safeguarding the victory you achieved so far, intensify your struggle to be the winners of your full victory.

The oppressed masses of Ethiopia have carried out a relentless struggle to achieve their democratic rights as well as to be the full beneficiaries of their own products, and to get a system of their own choice, which has been suppressed by the rulers for years. [passage omitted]

In the current decisive moment the WPE Central Committee 11th regular session has declared a new change of policy, which the Dergue Government claims to be pursuing according to the central report to it on 5 March 1990. In this respect, some steps on which reforms are to be carried out were made public to the broad masses of Ethiopia. The major changes forwarded by the WPE Central Committee were: in the agricultural sector farmers can use their products freely, can sell [word

indistinct] exchange, and there will be a free market for their products by (?abandoning) the so-called agricultural product marketing corporation, which has been up to now one of the government's exploitative instruments as well as the dissolution of the cooperative farms where farmers are unwilling to accept them or do not need them.

Other issues to be reformed, according to the report of the Central Committee, included allowing private capital to circulate in the country without any limitation, as well as private houses to be built and sold.

These, that we have mentioned, in the sectors of farming, private capital, as well as the right of house ownership, which the WPE claims today as steps towards changes, are what the broad masses of the Ethiopian people have been struggling for for 15 years.

These are aims for which the Ethiopian democratic forces have sacrificed themselves and which are the reality that all oppressed people and strugglers accept, except the WPE itself. [passage omitted]

The Dergue propaganda of today, after 15 years, is in the name of leading Ethiopia in a new way. It is saying: Let us stand with a new heart, the agricultural marketing corporation and farmers cooperatives will be dissolved, private capital and houses will be allowed—as if all these issues were not raised before. And now it is making them out as new—a new solution for the Ethiopian people. And it appealed for acceptance.

All these were what the broad masses have been demanding, struggling and dying for since the Dergue came to power and after the WPE strengthened its dictatorship. [passage omitted]

The same Dergue which used to kill people and democratic forces, who raised same questions, is claiming, today, that the WPE has opened a new way of development, and it is telling the broad masses, whose history of development cannot be hidden, and this can never confuse the people. The broad masses of Ethiopia have been shedding their blood for the same questions the WPE is raising today. [passage omitted]

The WPE declaration of the dissolution of the agricultural marketing corporation, farmers cooperatives, allowing private capital and housing in its 15th year, shows one fact and that is the victory achieved by the broad masses of Ethiopia through that struggle which has forced the WPE to act this way.

However, these victories, which have been achieved through struggle are half victories, not full ones. They are victories registered by the people's struggle after many years, not by the charity of the WPE and they are not all answers to all questions which represent all needs of the people. But they are the fruits of struggle and not the full achievement of power.

At the time when the WPE's burial has arrived, it has left the people's major questions behind and brought these

issues to cheat and mislead the people, as it thought that these would be useful to it, so that the people would be satisfied with a half victory and be appeased. [passage omitted]

Oromo Radio Reacts to Proposals

EA1103110790 (Clandestine) *Voice of Oromo Liberation in Oromo 1700 GMT 9 Mar 90*

[Excerpts] Enslaved people liberate themselves only through their own struggle. The democratic rights denied to any enslaved or colonized people cannot be won from anti-democratic forces as a gift, but only through a bitter struggle by the victims themselves. Otherwise colonized and oppressed people will remain under slavery, contempt, apartheid, exploitation, and so on.

The current intensified and continuing struggle of various kinds in the Ethiopian empire is bashing the daylights out of the fascists and bringing a dark night to them, taking them to their graves. Destroying all their enslaving machinery in the countryside, the struggle has forced them to confine themselves to only a few towns. Their acceptance by the people is negligible. [passage omitted]

When the struggle of the people puts the Dergue into a crisis, it issues a (?decree) on minor matters and claims that it has done something fundamental and brought major changes to the people. In fact, it does such a thing only to maintain itself in power. It presents itself as if it takes such steps for the benefit and the rights of the people. This is only to cheat, confuse, and appease the people.

The Dergue is doing anything it can to remain in power. The Dergue is a mortal enemy, which has ruled the people by force and extended the interests and supremacy of the Amhara ruling class over other peoples. It is an anti-people government. It is a fascist government, which has brought a great disaster to the people of the empire. [passage omitted]

As the struggle of the people has been intensified, the fascists are preparing to change their ways, and are pretending to appear to use new methods. Since this has been the Dergue's long range program and is nothing new, the colonized and enslaved people like the Oromos must not be deceived again by the Dergue's lies.

It is clear to everyone that over the last 15 years, the Dergue has called itself different names, such as the Provisional Military Administrative Council, the Ethiopian Marxist-Leninist Organizations' Union, the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia, and the Workers' Party of Ethiopia. Under all these names, the Dergue continued its fascist acts without any change, and it will not be any different in the future simply because of its change of name. It will remain the same Dergue with all its fascist acts, and nothing can be expected from it.

Those whose families have been destroyed, whose villages have been burned to ashes—so many people want the Dergue for its murder. The blood of these Oromos, who were locked in and burned together with their houses, Oromo innocents massacred in the name of narrow nationalism, are calling on us to demand the fascist Dergue for its blood.

Although the fascist Dergue is desperate because of the intensified struggle against it and tries to cheat the people that it has killed for the last 15 years, the reply must be no to its lies and cheating. The clear answer to it must be the punishment that any fascist receives from the people. That is the only reply to the Dergue. [passage omitted]

The fundamental changes that the colonized and enslaved people in the empire want are simply their right to self-determination and the total destruction of colonial supremacy. This is the only solution to the crisis in the colonial empire. Fascist cheating will bring nothing as a solution.

EPLF Claims Battle Victory Near Asmara

EA1303163490 (Clandestine) *Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya* 1500 GMT 13 Mar 90

[Text] The heroic Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] force which was stationed 25 km from Asmara and its environs [words indistinct]. They have also attacked and repulsed an enemy force which was mobilized in two directions from Adi Keyih and Segeneti.

In the engagement, which was carried out yesterday from 0600 to 1800, the people's army put about 400 Dergue soldiers out of action. Seventy of them were captured, more than 180 were killed, and over 120 wounded. Among those killed was an officer with the rank of major. In this engagement, our combatants captured 115 Kalashnikov assault rifles, one RPG, four Bren guns and two radio communication sets. They managed to burn one enemy vehicle.

President de Klerk Details Coming 'New Era'

MB1303160990 Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN*
in English 13 Mar 90 p 11

[By Cathy Thompson]

[Text] There was currently a fluidity in South Africa which could give rise to feelings of impending danger, but if South Africans did not follow the route of innovation, conflict would ruin the country and all its people, the State President, Mr F.W. de Klerk, said in Klerksdorp last night.

Mr de Klerk warned at a banquet hosted by the Mayor, Dr Johan de Witt, that the emergence of a new era in South Africa would not be easy.

"There is enormous potential for conflict—fires are burning," he said.

"A psychosis has emerged that the country is merely being given over to a majority situation.

"This is not true. Those who think so and who propagate this are making a big mistake."

People from a wide spectrum were busy discussing how to prevent the country from degenerating through conflict and domination of any kind.

Two forces of reality had to be reconciled—the demands and fears of different groups and the diversity of the population.

"The test of a lasting understanding is whether it will be just and equitable to all.

"We need to find a way for all reasonable, moderate people to join hands in shaping a common future."

Mr de Klerk pointed out that South Africa could not exist, as France did for the French or as Germany did for the Germans, but was "a place where no simple nation has ever been alone".

However, he stressed that each group had to maintain its own "history, tradition and origins".

"The future lies in finding a route of love, peace and mutual respect to create a strong country and fulfill its potential. "We are together in this country now and for always."

Mr de Klerk said South Africa would become a country of promise for future generations.

"I am encouraged by the knowledge that, from so many quarters, a feeling is beginning to emerge that radicalism will not be allowed to bring this country to its knees."

Vlok Comments on De Klerk Statements, Unrest

MB1303190890 Johannesburg *SAPA* in English
1710 GMT 13 Mar 90

[Text] House Assembly Mar 13 SAPA—It was irresponsible to blame the state president's announcements on February 2 for the present unrest situation, the minister of police, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said on Tuesday [13 March].

Replying to a private member's motion by Mr Hennie Smit (NP [National Party] George) expressing appreciation to the police, Mr Vlok said the announcements had contributed to the situation but were not the reason.

Conflict and unrest had existed before the ANC [African National Congress] was unbanned but it would appear that the opportunities presented to freely express political opinions were not accepted with responsibility.

"Instead of bringing responsibility, this freedom is being misused and has resulted in a wave of unrest and violence."

There had been 730 unrest incidents since March 1 this year in which 100 people had lost their lives.

"It would appear as if some people simply will not learn. The pattern unfolding now is a repeat of the occurrences in 1985 and 1986," he said.

Amenities Act Receiving 'Urgent' Attention

MB1303195090 Johannesburg *SAPA* in English
1523 GMT 13 Mar 90

[Text] House of Assembly March 13 SAPA—The legal and practical implications of the repeal during this session of the reservation of Separate Amenities Act had to be determined by a process of interpretation of law and was receiving urgent attention, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said on Tuesday [13 March].

He was replying on behalf of the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, to a question from Mr Colin Eglin (DP [Democratic Party] Sear Point) on whether the transfer of recreational resorts would allow the administering authorities to apply racial segregation after the repeal of the act.

Inkatha's Buthelezi Criticizes Sanctions' Effects

MB1103194490 Johannesburg *SAPA* in English
1911 GMT 11 Mar 90

[By Joan Fubbs]

[Text] Ulundi March 11 SAPA—The Harare declaration did not address the comprehensive needs of all South Africans but was an ideological document drawn up by an ANC [African National Congress] elite, Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi said on Sunday [11 March].

"It (the Harare declaration) is not a people's document but one based on Namibian Resolution 435 and reflecting the ideology of the ANC leadership," he said during an interview with SAPA.

He said the Inkatha Central Committee, a policy making group, had discussed an alternative to the Harare declaration during a major meeting on Saturday in Ulundi. "We have not actually got a detailed and conclusive document but merely a working document which will be analysed and discussed and perhaps altered at grass roots level.

"In this way the people directly participated in the document which will finally be drawn up, stating what they regard as essential elements in their full participation in the political and economic situation in SA [South Africa]."

He said that unlike other political parties and liberation movements he was intent on ensuring that sanctions would be lifted. this, he believed, would alleviate the socio-economic problems which had become endemic in most black rural areas and townships.

"The violence is a complex issue and I firmly believe that the combination of apartheid and sanctions has exacerbated this violence. Sanctions are directly related to unemployment and the deteriorating economic infrastructure in Natal, that is why I have frequently stated that sanctions as a tool in achieving freedom only back-fires on the people it is intended to help."

Chief Buthelezi refuted allegations from rival liberation movements that Inkatha was actually paying warlords and others to kill innocent people. "I have always called for peace and it is a well known fact that more Inkatha people have been killed in the Natal violence than any other group. It is almost impossible to think in terms of negotiation while blacks are hacking other blacks to death," he said.

States Negotiations Position

MB1103195490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1907 GMT 11 Mar 90

[By Joan Fubbs]

[Text] Ulundi, KwaZulu, March 11 SAPA—In response to a question about his approach to negotiations, KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi told SAPA he had always advocated a negotiated resolution of black grievances and political and economic inequality as the preferred method.

"Going to the negotiation table should not be misconstrued as softness or giving in but rather as a realistic route to obtaining what we have all worked for and many have died for...compromise is not selling out.

"When I have spoken about power sharing, this has often been distorted by other movements to mean accepting a

form of white domination...in a situation of one-man-one-vote and under democratic structures, everyone, and that includes black and white, will have a direct opportunity in the government of South Africa. That is what I mean by power-sharing."

Chief Buthelezi said that under this political scenario there could be no question of white domination, and he still believed a federation would provide the best solution to power-sharing in a multinational country.

Notes De Klerk's Position

MB1203182090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1208 GMT 12 Mar 90

[By Joan Fubbs]

[Text] Ulundi March 12 SAPA—A negotiated settlement was becoming more popular now that it was recognised the armed struggle had failed and Britain and America were working on lifting economic sanctions on South Africa, Inkatha President Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi said in an interview with SAPA on Sunday [11 March].

"True radicalism is realistic and pragmatic and the violent overthrow of the government is not even a possibility in the remote future."

He said he was not a conservative but committed to radical political change through non-violent means.

"The armed struggle has failed and my call for negotiations between the minority white government and authentic leaders of the black people is now becoming more popular."

He said the impasse created by former State President P.W. Botha had been broken down by the realistic approach of the new state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk.

"He has forever shattered the dreams of white supremacy and acknowledged that white attitudes must change".

Mr de Klerk's actions were the result of the relentless black struggle for liberation but also the recognition that the future of whites in this country depended on the political equality and full participation of blacks in the Government of South Africa.

"He realises that the violence perpetrated by the armed might of the government and its oppressive political structures motivated the armed struggle and ensured that a political solution would never be achieved. So he, unlike his predecessor, is prepared to negotiate with the authentic black leadership," Chief Buthelezi said.

Sisulu Notes 'Intermediaries' for ANC-State Talks

MB1203180490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1545 GMT 12 Mar 90

[Text] Cape Town March 12 SAPA—Discussions are taking place between "intermediaries" to arrange a

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meeting between the government and the African National Congress [ANC], according to Mr Walter Sisulu, internal chairman of the ANC.

He declined to give more details.

"I can't give more facts. There are discussions being held to prepare for a meeting where talks about talks will take place. We don't know yet when the meeting with the government will take place."

Mr Sisulu on Monday [12 March] reiterated his call for calm and peace in South Africa.

He said the unrest sweeping the country and independent homelands "is disturbing any progress we are making."

Office bearers of the United Democratic Front and the Congress of South African Trade Unions were arranging a meeting between warring factions in Katlehong.

"It looks like we are having some success there," said Mr Sisulu.

Representatives of the two organisations were also working for peace in Gazankulu and were doing likewise in Carletonville, he said.

Mr Sisulu also disclosed that the ANC would open its South African headquarters in Johannesburg next week.

Mandela Meets Tambo for 1st Time Since 1962

LD1303231690 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish
1700 GMT 12 Mar 90

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Today Nelson Mandela, leader of the African National Congress [ANC], came to Stockholm on his first visit outside Africa since he was released a month ago. Mandela was received like a head of state, and during the day he met his old friend and colleague, Oliver Tambo, chairman of the ANC.

[Unidentified correspondent] The first thing ANC leader Nelson Mandela did today after the reception ceremonies at Stockholm's Arlanda Airport this morning was to meet his old friend and colleague, Oliver Tambo. Tambo, who is chairman of the ANC, was waiting at Haga Castle, where Mandela and his party will stay during their five-day visit to Sweden. It was a fond reunion. The two had not seen each other since 1962. [passage omitted]

After the first meeting between the two at Haga Castle, Nelson Mandela and his wife Winnie accompanied Tambo back to the hospital, where they stayed just over an hour.

Following the visit, the Mandela couple came out and greeted those who had been waiting outside with clenched right fists—the symbol of the South African liberation struggle.

Mandela looked happy and relaxed, and a little of the tiredness that could be noticed when he stepped off the airplane at Arlanda seemed to be blown away. [passage omitted]

Holds Stockholm News Conference

LD1303130896 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish
1130 GMT 13 Mar 90

[Text] Nelson Mandela, the leader of the African National Congress [ANC], who is visiting Sweden, gave a news conference at the Grand Hotel in Stockholm today. Intensify economic sanctions and break off diplomatic relations with South Africa—this was Mandela's main message to the Swedes.

It was a relaxed and politically very capable Nelson Mandela who today met the Swedish and international press after his two-hour talks with the Swedish government this morning. Mandela smiled and joked. Nothing of the tiredness reported after the visit to Tanzania was noticed, and to a question about his difficult schedule, he disarmingly replied that he feels just as healthy and strong as any of us journalists. Sweden is the first country outside Africa that Mandela is visiting since his release a month ago; Sweden is one of the leading countries supporting the struggle in southern Africa, said Mandela. It was only natural that he came here.

[Begin Mandela recording in English] Sweden is one of the strongest supporters of the South African struggle for freedom. And it was only natural that one of the first countries in Europe I visit should be Sweden. [end recording]

[Reporter] Regarding his meeting yesterday with the infirm president of the ANC, Oliver Tambo, who is convalescing in Sweden and whom Mandela met yesterday for the first time since 1962, Mandela said that it was encouraging to see how well his old friend was recovering. But he also admitted that Tambo's stroke had been a bad blow for the ANC, too, in the important phase to which developments in South Africa have come.

[Begin Mandela recording in English] I (was) very happy to see that he had made this tremendous progress, and I am here to wish him a speedy and complete recovery, and I have been very encouraged to see that he has made such tremendous progress. [end recording]

[Reporter] Regarding the impending negotiations with the De Klerk government, Mandela said that the conditions for the ANC are the fulfillment of the [word indistinct] Harare Declaration, which includes the release of all political prisoners first, and the complete abolition of the state of emergency. The ANC strategy before the impending talks is to try to get the rest of the world to increase pressure through sanctions against South Africa. In that respect nothing has changed, said Mandela. Apartheid still exists, even if some conditions have improved.

[Begin Mandela recording in English] Nothing has changed in the political set-up in South Africa to warrant

a review of our policy on sanctions. We ask the international community in general and the Swedish Government in particular to intensify sanctions. [end recording]

[Reporter] Mandela and the ANC have clearly increased their calls for sanctions. For example, today he asked the Swedish Government to go one stage further, by breaking off diplomatic relations with South Africa—something that, so far, the Swedish Government has not been prepared to do.

Reiterates ANC Policies

MB1303145090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1417 GMT 13 Mar 90

[Text] Stockholm March 13 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela on Tuesday [13 March] intensified his call for punitive international action against the South African Government to force the end of apartheid. "Nothing has changed in the political situation in South Africa to warrant a review of our policy," he said at his first press conference in Stockholm on Tuesday after arriving in Sweden for a week-long visit on Monday.

Mr Mandela and his delegation had earlier met the Swedish government for formal discussions, and he told some 300 media representatives at the press conference he wanted the entire international community to intensify sanctions against South Africa.

All diplomatic ties with South Africa should be cut, and the international community should assist the black majority's struggle for freedom by instituting "any other form of sanctions and pressure they can give."

"We are not in a position to choose ... we are asking the international community to assist us in prosecuting the apartheid system," Mr Mandela said.

This same message would be given to the British Government—which has relaxed sanctions against South Africa in the last month—when the ANC eventually met Britain's prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Mr Mandela refused to be drawn on whether he was "disappointed" with Mrs Thatcher's attitude, and whether he would have any special message for her.

"I have already answered that question ... our message to the international community is to intensify sanctions," he said.

Fielding a wide range of questions, including what his opinion "as a world leader" was of developments in Eastern Europe, he defended his organisation's policy of nationalisation as one way to redress the imbalance of wealth in South Africa, and dismissed as inconsequential the threat to political freedom for the majority posed by white rightwingers.

While reiterating that President F.W. de Klerk was a "man of integrity who wants to honour the commitments he has made," Mr Mandela offered no further concessions to the South African Government towards negotiations.

Mr de Klerk "must appreciate that our organisation's strategies and policies are not determined by what we see in an individual ... it is the policy of the party that he represents.

"That has not changed, and we are guided by that."

Dismissing the white rightwing threat, Mr Mandela said the last elections had shown 75 per cent of white voters were in favour of change in South Africa.

"If you look at it this way, then the right wing is very little, especially if Mr de Klerk takes into account that there is an overwhelming majority of the population—the blacks—who will give him solid support if he decides to bring about the fundamental changes we want."

There would be nothing the right wing could do to undermine such a policy.

The ANC was clearly against racism of any form, and "all South Africans must forget their colour."

On negotiations between the ANC and the South African Government, Mr Mandela insisted it was up to Mr de Klerk to create the required atmosphere for these to take place by meeting all the conditions of last July's Harare declaration.

So far, Mr de Klerk had taken only one step: the unbanning of the ANC.

Asked if the next elections in South Africa would be truly democratic, Mr Mandela said "anything is possible."

"With what is happening (in South Africa [SA]) now, in spite of the problems, negotiations will be able to proceed once the SA Government has met the conditions."

Asked if he believed the next president of South Africa would be a black man, he said "that will be decided by the future."

Mr Mandela gave a guarded reply to a question on how the ANC saw an eventual settlement of the situation in which the white minority possessed an overwhelming percentage of South African land.

The issue is particularly sensitive for white South African farmers.

"The purpose of us working towards negotiations is to settle such fundamental and important questions," Mr Mandela said.

On the ANC's nationalisation policy, particularly regarding the mining industry, Mr Mandela said:

"We have produced a remarkable document (the Freedom Charter)...no single political party in or outside

Parliament, has come out with as clear a blueprint for the South Africa we want to create."

The Freedom Charter was a clear attack on all forms of racism, and all South Africans should forget their colour.

"We realise that political rights alone are meaningless if there is no political empowerment for the people.

"Economic liberation must go hand-in-hand with political liberation."

South Africa now had a situation where the wealth was monopolised by a small minority.

"That imbalance must be redressed, and we must find a formula to do so.

"Nationalisation is only one way towards redressing this imbalance.

"Many sectors of the South African economy are already nationalised, and I don't see any reason for the hue and cry about our nationalisation plan," Mr Mandela said.

On his historic first meeting in 27 years, on Monday, with the ANC's president, Mr Oliver Tambo, who is recovering in Stockholm from a stroke which partially paralysed him, Mr Mandela said he had been "very happy to meet our president".

He and Mr Tambo had been together in the struggle against apartheid for nearly 50 years, "but even more important, he is the one man who in the last 30 years succeeded in keeping the ANC together, placing it in a firm position to win the struggle for change in South Africa.

"His illness was a great blow to us, but I see that he has made tremendous progress and I wish him a complete and speedy recovery."

On the rising tide of unrest in South Africa's homelands and townships, Mr Mandela said:

"This is a clear illustration that the (homeland) system is being rejected totally by blacks; it was forced upon our people and never enjoyed their support.

"The violence shows the system is crumbling.

"The only way to peace is to allow the people to express themselves on whether they want to rejoin their brothers in South Africa."

Asked what his immediate priority would be on returning to South Africa at the weekend, Mr Mandela said he would be guided by what the ANC's executive decided he should do next.

Similarly, any decisions on preliminary meetings with the South African Government would be announced by the executive "when the time comes".

Addresses Swedish Parliament

MB1303172290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1659 GMT 13 Mar 90

[Report by Mark van der Velden]

[Text] Stockholm March 13 SAPA—South African ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela made his first ever parliamentary speech on Tuesday [13 March]—in Sweden.

In live televised scenes similar to those of the white House of Assembly in Cape Town, Senior ANC members were shown sitting in the chamber, and Mr Mandela's wife, Winnie, was seen watching proceedings from the section of the public gallery reserved for the speaker's guests.

In his 15 minute address, bracketed by standing ovations from Swedish MP's, Mr Mandela said:

"It will come as no surprise to you that for me, this is the first time ever that I have occasion to utter even one word in any parliament, anywhere.

"This is an historic day for us.

"It foretells of the moment when black men and women will sit side by side with white men and women in a South African parliament, together adopting laws as equals and as elected representatives of all the people of our country."

Describing the future he saw, Mr Mandela said: "We have a vision of South Africa as a united, democratic, non-sexist and non-racial country.

"We see ourselves as not aligned to any military blocs.

"At the same time, we shall be firmly aligned with regard to the fundamental and universal issues of human rights for all people, the right and possibility of every individual to full and unfettered development, the right of every country to determine its future, protection of the environment and peace in a world that should be free of regional conflicts and the threat of a nuclear war."

Paying tribute to Sweden's strong support over the years for the ANC, he said: "We have become political neighbours who willingly share whatever little bread and salt we may have. The strength this gives us is impossible to measure."

Mr Mandela said conditions did not yet exist for South Africans to transform their country into a non-racial democracy.

"It remains our wish that we could, without delay, produce a just solution arrived at through a negotiated political settlement.

"Whether this happens and how soon, will depend on what the Pretoria regime does.

"It has not even completed the process of creating a climate conducive to negotiations."

Mr Mandela said the ANC remained convinced the Harare and United Nations declarations on South Africa last year provided the basis for a speedy liquidation of the apartheid system.

"We need your continued support in the struggle to abolish the system of white minority domination and exploitation which has brought such untold misery to both our own people and those of southern Africa as a whole."

"We would like to salute this outstanding democratic institution, the Swedish parliament, which has stood in the front ranks of the international forces that has fought against the apartheid system."

Sweden's invaluable humanitarian assistance to the ANC, the democratic movement and South Africa's suffering people had inspired many others throughout the world.

"It sustained us in those dark days in prison when it was impossible even to guess when the terrible night of racial tyranny would give way to a new dawn."

"We thank you for all this with all our hearts and without reservation."

Mr Mandela said, however, "the fact of the continued existence of the apartheid system requires that we ask you to persist in the path on which you have embarked."

"To help us end apartheid, you must continue to apply sanctions."

"You have to provide our people with the humanitarian assistance which we so urgently need."

"You must continue to provide moral and political leadership."

"It is precisely your unwavering commitment to these positions that guarantees a speedy end to the apartheid system."

Mr Mandela said "the road we still have to traverse will not be long, it may not be smooth and easy, but clearly the racist tyranny is on its way out."

"White South Africa has elected its last racial parliament and its last apartheid president."

After his closing remarks were greeted with another standing ovation, the speaker, Mr Thage Peterson, presented Mr Mandela with a book on the history of the Swedish parliament.

Interview With Swedish TV Reported

MB1403053090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0039 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Excerpt] Stockholm, March 14, SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela is to contact Inkatha's chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi urgently when he returns to South Africa on Sunday [18 March] to arrange a meeting on the continuing Natal violence.

In an interview broadcast on Swedish television on Monday night, he said: "One of the first things I intend to do when I go back to South Africa is to telephone Chief Buthelezi and arrange a meeting with him."

Mr. Mandela said the "black on black" violence and killings in Natal had been a source of great concern to him even while he had still been in jail.

The situation had become increasingly difficult in Natal as so many people had lost their beloved ones, so losing the ability to face the problems objectively.

There was however a sign of hope now that all concerned had agreed a meeting between the warring Zulu Inkatha movement and the ANC-affiliated United Democratic Front [UDF]/COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] alliance had become imperative.

Chief Buthelezi has already extended an invitation to Mr. Mandela to meet himself and the Zulu's King Goodwill Zwelithini at the earliest opportunity, and a meeting is now possible even before the ANC leader travels to Windhoek for Namibia's independence celebrations next wednesday.

He said in the television interview a return to peace in Natal was impossible without agreement between Inkatha and the UDF/COSATU alliance, and emphasised his top priority was to end the killings.

Earlier, Mr. Mandela told his interviewer the ANC would review all its policies, including those on sanctions and the armed struggle, if President F.W. de Klerk's government instituted the fundamental changes being demanded of it. [passage omitted]

Pik Botha Comments on Mandela Stockholm Statements

MB1303191290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1644 GMT 13 Mar 90

[Text] Cape Town March 13 SAPA—The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said on Monday [12 March] [date as received] he did not know what Mr Nelson Mandela, deputy president of the ANC [African National Congress], wanted to achieve by calling on the international community to break diplomatic ties with South Africa.

Reacting to Mr Mandela's call, made in Stockholm earlier in the day, he said: "What I do know is that utterances such as these do not have any detrimental affect on the South African Government."

Views Future Ownership of Walvis Bay

*MB1303220899 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1900 GMT 13 Mar 90*

[Excerpts] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, says he does not know what the deputy president of the African National Congress, Mr. Nelson Mandela, hopes to achieve with his reported appeal to the international community to break all diplomatic ties with South Africa. [passage omitted]

On the question of Walvis Bay, Mr. Botha said he foresaw that talks would have to be held with the future government of Namibia on Namibia's use of the port.

He said members of the Namibian government had indicated in informal discussions that their people would consider it an act of considerable goodwill if Walvis Bay were to be handed over to Namibia.

Mr. Botha said the South African Government's standpoint was that Walvis Bay formed part of South African territory. However, it realized that Walvis Bay was at present the only deep-sea harbor available to Namibia.

SAPA Reports Finance Minister's Budget Speech**Monetary Relations With Namibia**

*MB1403094590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0904 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[Text] Parliament March 14 SAPA—Discussions on the maintenance of existing monetary relations between South Africa [SA] and Namibia were already at an advanced stage, the minister of finance, Mr. Barend du Plessis, said in his detailed budget review expanding on his budget speech.

It had emerged from preliminary negotiations that the future government of Namibia intended to continue existing financial relations with SA, over the short term at any rate.

Until the new government had made a formal decision on membership of the common monetary area [CMA] it would be necessary to conclude a temporary agreement with SA.

Namibia could join the full CMA agreement if it decided to maintain the monetary relations of the past.

This agreement would provide that the rand would be legal currency in Namibia and that Namibia, as at present, would have access to the SA money and capital markets and to the foreign exchange market.

"Bearing in mind the high degree of economic integration of the two countries, an agreement of this kind would contain great advantages for them both.

"In the face of the fact that financial and trade operations between SA and Namibia will only flourish if

uncertainties are removed, discussions on the maintenance of the existing monetary relations have already reached an advanced stage."

'Too Early To Relax' Monetary Policy

*MB1403093590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0909 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[Text] Parliament, March 13, SAPA—It was still too early to relax monetary policy and the Reserve Bank would continue its efforts to reduce the rate of increase in the M3 money supply to a more acceptable level, the minister of finance, Mr. Barend du Plessis, said in his detailed budget review expanding on his budget speech.

The latest available data on total economic activity showed that real economic activities, as well as the main financial aggregates, were now all moving in the desired direction.

The monetary authorities believed however that the level of increase in domestic credit extension especially, and in the money supply, as well as the present inflation rate, were still too high.

Nor was the level of the country's gold and foreign reserves yet satisfactory.

In the fourth quarter of 1989 M3 was 23.5 per cent above its level in the fourth quarter of 1988, and therefore substantially above the upper target limit of 18 per cent regarded as desirable by the Reserve Bank at the start of 1989.

"It is at this stage not only necessary that the rate of increase in the money supply be brought down to below the level of 18 per cent as soon as possible, but the bank is now also considering the targets for the end of 1990 on a basic of a still lower growth rate than 18 per cent.

"An announcement in this regard is to be made by the governor of the Reserve Bank."

Will Not Relax Exchange Controls

*MB1403110490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0917 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[Text] Parliament, March 14, SAPA—It remained the view of the authorities that SA [South Africa] was not in position to relax existing exchange control measures, the minister of finance, Mr. Barend du Plessis, said in his detailed budget review expanding on his budget speech.

The current account of the balance of payments improved substantially during the second half of 1989, and in the third and fourth quarters the current account surplus reached a seasonally adjusted annual rate of about R6 billion [rand].

Although the net capital outflow remained at a high level, the country's net gold and foreign exchange reserves nevertheless improved somewhat since June 1989.

The Reserve Bank's net gold and foreign reserves increased at much as R2.9 billion during the first two months of 1990.

This improved balance of payments situation caused the effective exchange rate of the rand, which had depreciated by 8.8 per cent during the first half of 1989, to stabilise since the middle of last year and to appreciate by 4.6 per cent during the eight months to February 1990.

Mr. du Plessis said there had been rumours from time to time that the financial rand system might be drastically changed or even abolished.

While there could be little complacency regarding the many fraudulent uses of the Finrand that had come to light in 1989, it remained a measure needed to protect SA's foreign reserves, and therefore the commercial rand, against the adverse effects of unpredictable short-term capital movements to and from the country.

Recent fluctuations in the Finrand exchange rate proved the necessity of the Finrand system.

Adaptations to the system should nonetheless be considered from time to time.

Poverty Issue Must Be Addressed

*MB1403113490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0921 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[Text] Parliament March 14 SAPA—The Government may have to address the problem of poverty directly in its structural adjustments to the economy, the minister of finance, Mr. Barend du Plessis, said on Wednesday [14 March].

According to a detailed budget review expanding on his budget speech, he said certain structural adjustments had to be made to the level of total state expenditure, in particular, the development of human resources through improved education and health services.

He said "attention will have to be given to the nature and the effectiveness...quality, rather than the quantum of spending on these services."

Also it could be necessary to address the problem of poverty.

The economy had to be restructured to raise the standards of life of the whole South African [SA] population. The raising of the income and employment creation ability of the private sector had to be promoted.

This would necessitate the encouragement of personal saving to increase capital funds while the use of capital resources had to be promoted by encouraging productivity in both labour and capital in a market orientated economy.

"High priority will have to be given to the pressing socio-economic questions of poverty, housing backlogs,

inadequate education and training, illiteracy, basic health needs and a host of other problems blocking the road to participation in the economy and progress."

Apart from such long-term macro economic policy, short term policy had to be geared to stabilising economic activity over the course of the business cycle without losing sight of the long-term goals.

"Greater emphasis will be placed on instruments such as public debt management and public borrowing in the pursuit of an active stabilisation policy, whereas adjustments in state expenditure and revenue will be focused more on the longer term goals of socio-economic development and economic restructuring.

Arising from these broad considerations, attention would be given to several structural aspects with particular emphasis on:

- high priority should be given to reducing the inflation rate to that of leading trading partners;
- restoring the savings pattern;
- reducing tax pressure on households, relative to companies;
- encouraging responsible wage bargaining to contain inflation and raise employment;
- promoting the competitive ability of local industry;
- eliminating factors preventing the relative prices of factors of production correctly reflecting their relative scarcity.

Mr. du Plessis said the SA economy was now in a consolidation phase and there was thus, in a greater position than previously, the result of several of the measures envisaged by the long-term economic strategy.

Two-Way Market Not Possible

*MB1403110290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0938 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[Text] Parliament, March 14, SAPA—The state still did not see its way open to instituting a two-way market in gilts, the minister of finance, Mr. Barend du Plessis, said in his detailed budget review expanding on his budget speech.

The present practice whereby the state acted only as the seller of stock would therefore continue.

"Although this decision does nothing to boost marketability, the monetary authorities can unfortunately not now reconcile such an arrangement with monetary policy execution.

This would mean that the state would have to buy large volumes of government stock at a time when it might not be desirable to expand liquidity.

The upshot of last year's offer to allow holders of gilts to replace their holdings with new issues to be created for this purpose was that of a total nominal amount of R44.8

billion [rand] of gilts qualifying for consolidation, R36.7 billion had been consolidated, indicating a success of 82 per cent.

Following this consolidation the nominal amount of the consolidated stock rose by R659 million to R37.4 billion.

Agriculture, Other Sectors Noted

*MB1403112790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0941 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[Text] Parliament March 13 SAPA—Agricultural production increased substantially in 1989 as a result of a particularly good maize crop and relatively favourable circumstances, the minister of finance, Mr. Barend du Plessis, said in his expanded budgetary review on Wednesday [14 March].

However, weather conditions had deteriorated in the final quarter of the year resulting in a 40 per cent decline in the wheat crop and a substantial decline in the valued added by the agricultural sector as a whole.

Apart from agriculture, the value added by the other sectors had increased by lower rates than in previous years.

Mining had shown no increase and gold mining production had in fact declined by about one per cent in 1989.

The result was that mineral sales increased by only 12 per cent in the first 11 months of 1989, after an increase of 16 per cent in 1988.

Manufacturing production remained virtually unchanged in 1989 but the volume of production of durable goods increased up to the second quarter of 1989. However the production of non-durable goods declined in 1989. In the fourth quarter of 1989 total production was 2.3 per cent lower than in the corresponding period in 1988.

The building industry showed an increase of 17.5 per cent in the real value of buildings completed in the first 10 months of 1989, but these were mainly non-residential.

Motor vehicle sales fluctuated at a high level during the first few months of 1989 but declined after May. Sales for the year as a whole were four per cent below the 1988 sales.

Inflation Rate 'Still High'

*MB1403101090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0951 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[Text] Parliament, March 14, SAPA—The evil of inflation was still far from being solved and a gradual reduction in the rate would receive a high priority, Mr. Barend du Plessis, said in his budgetary review on Wednesday [14 March].

It was of extreme importance that the private sector supported the government's measures to fight inflation, for example by way of salary negotiations.

Although inflation rate was still high, there were signs that the expansion rate had started to decelerate slightly.

Continued Sanctions Term 'Folly'

*MB1403101590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0955 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[Text] Parliament March 14 SAPA—The government's commitment to reform and its pursuit of a higher growth pattern underlined the folly of continuing foreign interference through sanctions, the minister of finance, Mr. Barend du Plessis, said in his budget review, an expended version of his budget speech.

They also showed the futility of trying to make the lifting of sanctions a factor in the negotiation process.

"No more than the lifting of the discriminatory measures still remaining is the lifting of sanctions any real negotiations counter—since, in the light of the government's policy, neither of the two has any further claim to existence."

The view was gaining ground that the crunch of sanctions had compelled SA to push through certain structural adjustments more rapidly than would otherwise have occurred.

"Strangely enough, then, sanctions have in this way served to strengthen our economy."

SA [South Africa's] period of low growth and of adjustment, which was in any case of the cards in the wake of changing world conditions and by virtue of cyclical factors, had thus coincided with more frenzied efforts by the proponents of sanctions both in SA and abroad.

"This casts an ironic light on the current political debate on sanctions, particularly against the backdrop of the state president's initiatives to break the political logjam on the road to a new SA."

The far-reaching steps taken by Mr. de Klerk since his assumption of office sprang directly from carefully-considered initiatives and timing, and had nothing to do with sanctions.

Mr. du Plessis said that objective analysis showed clearly that trade sanctions had had a minimal direct impact on the economy.

The effects of disinvestment were however multi-faceted and therefore less easily evaluated.

Balance of Payments Surplus

*MB1403102190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1000 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[Text] Parliament, March 14, SAPA—The surplus on the current account of the balance of payments rose from

R2.9 billion [rand] in 1988 to R4.1 billion in 1989, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said in his budgetary review on Wednesday [14 March].

He said it was the fifth successive year a surplus had been posted amounting to a total of R26.3 billion or an average of three per cent of the GDP.

The improvement on the current account in 1989 occurred chiefly in the second half of the year and the surpluses could be ascribed mainly to a considerable increase in the export of goods. The value of exports rose by 25.5 per cent in 1989 after a rise of 25 per cent in 1988.

The improvement on the current account, along with a decline in net capital outflows, resulted in an increase of R201 million in the country's gold and the foreign reserves.

However the net foreign reserves shrank by R1.5 billion which was a clear indication that the reserves were underpinned by an increase in liabilities related to reserves.

In the first two months of 1990, the nett reserves of the SA [South African] Reserve Bank rose by no less than R2.9 billion, while its gross reserves rose by R 362 million.

Government Announces New State Fund

MB1403111590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1022 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Text] Parliament March 14 SAPA—The minister of finance, Mr. Barend du Plessis, on Wednesday [14 March] announced the creation of a state fund specifically dedicated to the removal of socio-economic backlogs in South Africa [SA].

He said in his budget review, an expanded version of his budget speech, that it was in everybody's interest that a more acceptable and better-balanced situation with regard to living and other standards should come about in South Africa with all possible speed.

In this way there would not only arise an economic dispensation that would be in more stable equilibrium, but a significant contribution would be made to social and constitutional stability.

With this purpose in view the budget created, by way of a transfer from the 1989/90 surplus, a fund specifically dedicated to the removal of socio-economic backlogs in SA.

Details would be provided by the state president during the course of the week.

Mr. du Plessis said the budget not only gave further impetus to economic adjustments already under way, but combined them with new approaches aimed at buttressing the new South Africa with a sound and growing economy.

It sought to make the greatest possible contribution to stable economic growth, with the emphasis on job creation and investment.

It also sought to contribute to the relief of hardship and to equip as many people as possible to grasp, on an equal basis, the opportunities the economy offered.

"To put it another way: The budget must help developed and formal sector of the economy to create, through economic growth, expanding opportunities for the developing and informal sector, so that an increasing number of South Africans may raise their standard of life."

Over the past few years steps had been taken to make the total tax burden—especially direct tax—as light as possible on the less privileged section of the population.

There now remained little that could meaningfully be done on the revenue side of the budget to help them further.

While things such as the raising of income tax thresholds certainly helped the lower income groups, since it could be targeted, the exemption of certain foodstuffs from GST [General Sales Tax] had been a most inefficient way to helping them inasmuch as only a small portion of the total benefit ultimately reached them.

This budget therefore aimed to help the less privileged by making the greatest possible provision on the expenditure side of the account.

By contrast it was to the revenue side that one had to look to promote economic growth in the interest of all.

Tax deduction, especially of personal tax, which at present constituted a disproportionate share of total tax revenue, was of crucial importance in boosting saving, enterprise and investment.

Fundamental to this budget therefore was the viewpoint that work-and-wealth creation came first and foremost by way of investment in the private sector.

The pursuit of this development-oriented approach put a heavy responsibility on the state.

It demanded a constitutional dispensation that, by virtue of its fairness and justice, ensured inherent stability.

But it was also necessary that:

- the Defence Force be equipped to uphold SA's national integrity and sovereignty, and with it internal stability;
- the police be equipped to act preventively and, by means of efficient combating of crime, to protect the citizen;
- the law be accessible to all and be applied able and worthily;
- there be adequate infrastructure and community services, and reasonable housing to which the private sector had to make its proper contribution; and

—there be good, modern education using the latest techniques which was capable of equipping a person to earn a proper living in the demanding and competitive world of today.

The government believed the economic system which would make these things possible had to rest on private property, free enterprise and strong competition. The government's ongoing commitment to deregulation and privatisation was part of this belief.

This new approach to co-ordinate implementation of broad economic policy called also for full exploitation of SA's comparative advantage in the field of industrial development.

This involved channeling present spare capacity to export-oriented production of material-intensive and processed products.

The means for the role the government had to play did not lie in a growing tax burden.

"Quite the contrary: Throughout the world experience has shown that lower taxes, when reinforced by the correct policy package, promote economic growth.

"The latter in turn can finance higher state expenditure without tax having to grow as a proportion of the gross domestic product."

Coupled with this growth, which could be achieved in the medium term, would be a rearrangement of spending priorities, more effective state administration and other steps whereby the share of social spending could be substantially raised.

"Taken together, these things constitute nothing less than a new way of life so far as our economic activities are concerned."

while there were backlogs of all kinds in even the most highly developed countries, it was true that some apartheid measures had contributed to certain economic backlogs in SA.

Job reservation retarded for over 20 years the development, progress and earning capacity of many, while the long prohibition on ownership of land and property in certain areas had a "baneful" impact on people's ability to build up capital and enter business.

Mr. du Plessis said that while high priority would have to be given to the urgent socio-economic development issues of poverty and the backlogs in housing, education and training, health and other areas, fiscal discipline should not be jettisoned in the process.

There had to be a rearrangement of priorities, and also greater cost-effectiveness.

Apart from these long-term issues, macro-economic policy in the short term had to remain focussed on the stabilisation of economic activity over the course of the business cycle.

The emphasis in dynamic stabilisation would fall more on public debt and borrowing, with adjustments in state expenditure and revenue being more directed to the longer-term goals of economic restructuring and socio-economic development.

De Klerk: Economic Policies Must Be Reassessed

*MB1303140790 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1100 GMT 13 Mar 90*

[Text] The state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, says that the time has come for the government to reassess the various forms of control on the economy because continued controls are hampering economic progress.

Addressing the 10th annual congress of NAMPO [National Maize Producers Organization] at Potchefstroom, Mr. de Klerk said that the government had committed itself to reducing state involvement in the economy, because such involvement often led to monopolies, and the shifting of decisionmaking on production and prices into the political arena. He said that in view of the advantages of deregulation and privatization, the government would take steps in this direction to achieve a more effective economy. Referring to agricultural production, Mr. de Klerk said that the improved infrastructure and development of the market demanded that agriculture had to be more market-orientated and that competition had to be promoted. The maize board would therefore have to ensure that its product was profitable on both local and foreign markets. The board would also have to monitor the effect of its price policy to ensure that its marketing strategy remained on target in the long and the short term.

De Klerk 'Informed' About Police Bureau 2 Jan

*MB1303192790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1516 GMT 13 Mar 90*

[Text] House of Assembly March 13 SAPA—The state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, had been informed about the existence of the Civil Cooperation Bureau [CCB] on January 2 this year, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said on Tuesday [13 March].

Replying on behalf of the state president to a question from Mr Colin Eglin (DP [Democratic Party] Sea Point), Mr Botha said the state president was briefed on the existence and activities of the CCB on that date.

Further, the state president had been informed that the allegations were being urgently investigated. On several occasions he had been provided with further information until the appointment of the Harms Commission.

"The very purpose of the commission is, among other things, to establish the facts regarding the alleged activities of the CCB and submit them to the state president."

'Senior' Hungarian Official To Attend Conference
MB1303192490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1609 GMT 13 Mar 90

[Text] Johannesburg March 13 SAPA—A senior Hungarian official will attend a conference in Johannesburg later this month—an indication of improving relations between South Africa [SA] and Hungary, reports SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news.

The Hungarian deputy director-general of foreign affairs, Dr Istvan Foldesi, will join a lineup of international and local speakers on the topic "Eastern Europe: The Implications for Southern Africa".

SA Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha held talks in Hungary a few months ago, which aroused angry criticism from several anti-apartheid organisations, including the African National Congress.

Mr Botha will open the congress which includes speakers from Zaire, Austria, Britain and KwaZulu.

The conference is intended to create business opportunities in Southern Africa and to further understandings of events in Eastern Europe.

Pik Botha Comments on Homelands' Reincorporation
MB1303134590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1331 GMT 13 Mar 90

[Text] House of Assembly March 13 SAPA—The initiative for any reincorporation of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and the Ciskei (the TBVC states) into South Africa lay with those territories and it was for them to start negotiating on the issue with the South African Government, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said on Tuesday [13 March].

Speaking in an interpellation debate introduced by Mr Colin Eglin (DP [Democratic Party], Sea Point), he said the government had made it clear that reincorporation was an option open to them.

It realised that they had had difficulties in getting international economic recognition.

They would have to look at the matter carefully and then start negotiating with the South African Government.

Mr Eglin said the government should, in the interests of a new South Africa, state that it had a positive attitude towards reunification.

The trend towards unification was going to be inevitable and the Democratic Party was asking the government to give a lead in the interests of South Africa.

Mr Botha said reincorporation could not take place unilaterally—the matter would have to be thoroughly studied and legislation would have to be passed by the South African [SA] Parliament.

Questions which would have to be addressed included the position of loans those states may have taken out with banks of foreign countries.

Mr Eglin said he was not arguing about the details—but it had to be borne in mind that for years the SA Government had not been neutral.

The choice given to the TBVC states had not been a neutral one, but a hobson's choice.

"We believe the time has come for the government to bring down the curtain on Verwoerdian apartheid."

The "disaster of Partition" should be left to the Conservative Party [CP], and the government should state its policy and work for a new South Africa.

Mr Tom Langley (CP, Soutpansberg) said Mr Botha had not answered Mr Eglin's question as to whether the government was prepared to take steps to make it possible for the TBVC states to be reincorporated into South Africa.

Mr Botha said he did not agree that the states had been forced to accept independence.

Mr Andre de Wet (DP, nominated) said it was common knowledge that the people of Transkei and Ciskei wanted to be reincorporated.

"The whole area is calling out for help."

This was essential for there to be any hope of employment being created for the unemployed.

"It is vital that the South African Government states its interests as soon as possible," Mr de Wet said.

Bophuthatswana Minister Imposes State of Emergency
MB1403171490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1713 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Text] Mmabatho March 14 SAPA—The Bophuthatswana minister of justice, Mr M. Godfrey Mothibe, on Wednesday [14 March] declared a state of emergency in eight Bophuthatswana districts, effectively placing the entire homeland under emergency rule.

The eight districts are Ditsobotla, Ganyesa, Kurumane, Leburutshe, Madikwe, Molopo, Taung and Thaba Nchu.

He said due to the spread of violence, lawlessness, and subversive elements throughout Bophuthatswana, the government was compelled to declare the emergency for the safety of the public and the maintenance of law and order.

President Lucas Mangope declared an emergency in Bafokeng, Mankwe, Moretele and Odi regions last Wednesday [7 March].

The entire country is now under the emergency.

Gazankulu Leader Announces Cabinet Changes

*MB0903223990 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
9 Mar 90 p 2*

[Text] Giyani—Several changes in the Gazankulu cabinet have been announced by the Chief Minister, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi.

The most important one is the re-appointment of Mr E.P.P. Mhinga as Minister of Education, after he had held the justice portfolio for a few months.

Mr L.M. Shimati has been relieved of the education posts, and becomes Minister of Justice.

The Department of Police has been renamed Law and Order, and remains under the control of the Chief Minister, together with economic affairs.

It has also been announced that police are investigating the alleged misappropriation of government funds by Mr A.D. Zitha, a former Minister of Works.

Venda Government To Permit Multi-Party System

*MB1403062690 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[Text] The government of Venda is to revise the constitution soon to permit a multi-party state. Announcing this at a special meeting of the national assembly at Thohoyandou, the president of Venda, Chief Frank Ravhele, said that he would appoint a negotiating group from all the many groups in Venda to discuss a new political dispensation.

Chief Ravhele announced that a referendum would be held to ascertain whether Vendans wish to be reincorporated into South Africa.

Task Force To Combat Katlehong 'Taxi War' Violence

*MB1203164290 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1545 GMT 12 Mar 90*

[Text] A special task force consisting of experienced detectives and prosecutors has been set up to combat the escalating violence in Katlehong's taxi war.

The decision was taken after a meeting between senior police officers and the Witwatersrand attorney general, Mr. Klaus von Lieres und Wilkou. The unit will be based at the old Vosloorus police station.

Those charged will appear in court as soon as possible. At least 20 people have died and scores have been injured since the start of the taxi feud last week.

The situation in the township today was reported to be quiet.

Robben Island Inmates May Resume Hunger Strike

*MB1303204090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1457 GMT 13 Mar 90*

[Text] Cape Town, March 13, SAPA—Political prisoners on Robben Island are prepared to resume their hunger strike, which they suspended last Thursday [8 March], if the government refuses to release them, according to two prisoners who have just been released.

African National Congress members Mr. Sipho Madondo and Mr. Itumeleng Makwela were released on Tuesday, but they are not the first of the political prisoners which Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said would qualify for freedom soon.

Mr. Madondo was due to be freed on Monday on completion of a 12-year sentence for terrorism.

Mr. Makwela, a former SA [South African] Defence Force military intelligence officer, would have finished serving his seven-year sentence for the same offence next month.

At a press conference on Tuesday, Mr. Madondo said the hunger strikers wanted a prompt response from the government.

"We had gone 11 days without food. This thing may have to be resumed if the government does not take measures to see that all political prisoner are released. If nothing is done, I think the hunger strike will be resumed."

They said they were told at 9PM on Monday they would be freed on Tuesday.

14 Mar Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB1403140790

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Anti-Semitism—The Jewish community in South Africa has "good cause to be offended" by the anti-Semitism expressed by the Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB) and the Conservative Party [CP], and even by Nelson Mandela's embracing of the Palestinian cause. Discussing this in its 13 March page 6 editorial, Johannesburg THE CITIZEN advises the Jewish community "not to over-react, to speak out against acts that offend," and to keep things "in perspective." The AWB, it notes, "will never take over South Africa"; CP leaders have emphasized "that they are not anti-Semitic"; and "it should not be taken as fact" that black leaders are anti-Semitic.

THE STAR

Grass-Roots Leadership Needed To End Violence—The violence in black areas is "disturbing" because it is "happening in a period of relative political liberalisation, rather than the reverse," notes a page 16 editorial in

Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 14 March. The editorial also points to the "pointless nature" of the violence and the "apparent inability of 'authentic' leadership to control it." "It is not enough to blame the 'system' or too little policing—or too much of it—by army or SAP [South African Police]. The leadership must be seen to be involving themselves." "Never has the need for responsible grassroots leadership been greater."

BUSINESS DAY

Labor Relations Talks 'Dress Rehearsal'—A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 14 March comments on the prospects of resolving the conflict over the Labor Relations Act, saying these talks are "a useful dress rehearsal for the major political negotiations which await us a little farther down the road." The "sentiment that the industrial relations process will show the way for the political process is unfolding in reality." BUSINESS DAY also cautions employers not to "drive an unreasonably hard bargain" since they are already "too closely identified with the 1988 amendments. Anything which revives the perception that employers are greedily holding onto privileges which cannot survive into a post-apartheid era will put the free market system at even greater risk."

TRANSVALER

Need To Resolve Pressing Issues—Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 12 March in a page 8 editorial says "pressing socio-economic issues cannot be

ignored until there is negotiation about the restructuring of the country. Some early, joint action is demanded from the government, the ANC-MDM [African National Congress-Mass Democratic Movement] alliance, and other leading groups if they want to avoid the risk that a power game 'dumps us into a sterile climate of confrontation,'" said Media Council Chairman Jan Steyn. Therefore, "political power play must be separated from immediate socio-economic crises."

DIE BURGER

Sisulu 'Foolish' To Blame Government for Unrest—Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 12 March declares in a page 8 editorial it is "foolish" of ANC leader Walter Sisulu to place the blame for the present unrest on the government. "By derestricting certain organizations and his declared willingness to negotiate a new constitution, the government has opened the path for the peaceful settlement of issues." DIE BURGER believes rather that "a power struggle between some black groups is taking place."

BEELD

'Significant Turn' Occurring in Townships—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 13 March observes in a page 8 editorial a "significant" turn is taking place in black townships because "how else does one explain that thousands of Katlehong residents participate in a procession to seek police protection against violence in their township?" "This increasing realization among ordinary blacks that they need the help of whites, is a sign of hope."

Angola**UNITA's Savimbi Addresses Nation 13 Mar**

MB1403074890 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0510 GMT 14 Mar 90

[“Message to the Nation” by UNITA President Jonas Savimbi in Jamba on 13 March—recorded]

[Text] Comrades in arms, militants of the valorous UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement, members of the FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] Supreme Command, generals, superior officers, captains, noncommissioned officers, privates, members of LIMA [League of Angolan Women], JURA [Angolan Revolutionary Youth], SINTRAL [Workers' Union of Free Angola], UREAL [Revolutionary Union of Students of Free Angola], dear compatriots: On this day, 13 March 1990, I have the duty of [words indistinct] 24 years of our valorous UNITA movement's history. Each page in UNITA's history tells of feats of bravery bringing pride and honor to all survivors of this great campaign that has profoundly marked Angola's history in its quests for liberation from any form of foreign domination and installation of a [word indistinct] government emerging from the dignified Angolan people's own free choice.

It was in this way that UNITA affirmed itself. It has embodied and tenaciously defended the interests of those who do not have enough, namely poor people, peasants, those who could not study, laborers, minor office workers, small traders, poor students, teachers, nurses, and, in general, all those who have not been touched by luck. We have fought the plundering of colonialism, the alienation of Soviet-Cuban neocolonialism, and the voraciousness of those great Luanda families who became the national bourgeoisie and who use the Angolan people's misfortunes to build their wealth and display their vanity. They have never been the most competent or patriotic people in our country.

However, they have certainly been the most opportunistic of social climbers.

We have always fought for national unity, taking into account our society's traditional diversity, against intruders and those who thought they were the sole representatives without having ever been (?asked).

(?They) are the only ones to have proven their (?ability to talk). They are also the only ones to have shown constant subservience to alien interests, notably Soviet, Cuban, Elf-Aquitaine, Gulf Oil, DPRK, and De Beers Diamond Company interests. God knows whose interests they serve now. Perhaps these are even more powerful and perverse interests.

When we nostalgically look back over UNITA's 24 years, we can unanimously say nothing was easy. In 1966, nobody thought UNITA would survive one year without

foreign support and with obvious hostility from the OAU, United Nations, neighboring countries, and the major powers of the time. Our plans seemed a simple adventure by daring youths.

However, UNITA was able to overcome obstacles. It confronted lies and disinformation. In time, UNITA completed its military apprenticeship. It created a powerful and disciplined army supported by the majority of the Angolan people.

After tribulations of every kind, UNITA arrived at a united leadership that is today able to serenely respond to the challenges posed by the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], our country, and our times.

Even so, the enemy has not learned anything. It should be ashamed. After all, General Amos Demostenes Chilengutila continues his struggle in a serene but decisive manner [words indistinct] and he also grants interviews to foreign journalists. He does all this inside Angola and in FALA (?offices), never from Botswana. What is, then, the essence of the MPLA?

As ever, it is made up of liars and [word indistinct] who have borrowed imaginary titles they can never live up to in our Angola at war.

UNITA has defined a goal in perfect harmony with the national interest. UNITA has always anticipated the events that have influenced the life of the nation.

This happened in June 1974, when it signed a cease-fire with the Portuguese Colonial Army. The same happened in Mombasa and Alvor. The same will happen with our proposal for a democratic multiparty system in Angola. We have always seen things earlier and further than anybody else. (?We have always) said tomorrow is ever closer for those who wait.

Over these 24 years, we have clarified certain doubts in our souls. We have defined the paths we must follow to attain our desired goals representing the Angolan people's deepest aspirations.

We have also been able to increase UNITA's solidity. Today, we can distinguish between enemy and friend. We are also able to assess the value and duration of alliances within a framework of normal circumstances. Above all, it was very important that we clearly defined UNITA's interests, the interests of the Angolan people, and the necessary material and spiritual goals we must achieve and in the face of what opposition.

Someone has said that anyone who can use arms for the sake of freedom but fails to do so, is a traitor. For that reason, UNITA uses its weapons to defend the Angolan people and tries to achieve its updated goal of a democratic, new, and progressive government.

Our country today is neither free nor independent. From the political and military viewpoints, MPLA's Angola belongs to the Soviets and Cubans. The MPLA leadership functions as a scarecrow.

From the economic viewpoint, Angola's immense resources have already been mortgaged and sold, sometimes by as little as 10 rand to heartless monopolies that buy, sell, and exchange men and goods. In this sphere, the MPLA leaders only play the role of puppets.

UNITA has put up strong resistance to all this in an attempt to bring new order and discipline to the souls of men and the nation. It was for that reason that the enemy skillfully tried to buy the souls of certain young leaders, who were completely ignorant about what UNITA stood for, its national plans, and the strength of its foundations. They became confused by ambition, subservience, scepticism, and their acceptance of the clemency policy. (The MPLA went for innocent youths) because it would not have been successful even if it had resorted to crime. Those young people were naive and weak. However, they have been forgiven so they can resume the long path followed by our movement's honest militants.

At this important time for UNITA and Angola, our brave, patriotic, and revolutionary FALA forces courageously respond to MPLA aggression in Mavinga and Ionde. It has been with great pride that we have witnessed brilliant maneuvers by master tacticians throughout the country: In Luanda, Uige, Zaire, Huambo, Cabinda, Benguela, Huila, Cunene, Bie, Lunda, Moxico—UNITA's birthplace, Malange, Cuanza Norte, and Cuanza Sul Provinces or, in other words, throughout Angola.

Let the vain and aloof MPLA be warned: UNITA is not alone and is ready to fight wherever it will hurt the MPLA most until such time as they sit at the negotiating table with the respect, honor, and dignity of brothers in the same fatherland.

We, in UNITA, shall never accept a resolution based on the warmongers' military advantages. They have already failed. They sent their best commanders to the Mavinga front. The FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces are marching toward a complete military disaster.

How could the so-called FAPLA commander in chief, a civilian who has never been on the war front, hope to inspire his troops? I would like to give him some free advice: He must tell his aircraft to fly lower so they can give more effective support to his troops and hit their objectives with greater precision. Otherwise, they will waste Angolan money and look ridiculous to the many journalists in the UNITA-controlled areas reporting the MPLA's ineffectiveness and hideous cowardice.

To all Angolan people UNITA is the only well equipped organization able to carry out qualitative political change. UNITA guarantees peace, national reconciliation, a so-called pluralist policy, and party democracy.

We have said several times that the MPLA and UNITA alone do not fill Angola's political space. There is political space for other organizations. However, until then,

UNITA should be able to force the MPLA into abandoning its totalitarian and backward behavior.

UNITA has the capacity to talk, make concessions, and respect the opinions of others. To support UNITA at this time is to bring a better future closer.

We support civilian associations but call on them not to allow themselves to be seduced into serving the interests of one-party systems because that will be the end of them.

We hereby congratulate Dr. Joaquim Andrade on his election as head of the [name indistinct] organization. UNITA sincerely believes this organization is one hope for bringing together the factions into a transitional government of national unity.

The foreigners who have invested and live in Angola will face tough times. We predict an increase in UNITA-MPLA fighting. History has consistently shown that the tempest precedes good weather. Those foreigners should leave Angola for the time being to protect their lives. They can return later. It takes a good friend to warn you in advance.

UNITA would like to take this opportunity to encourage the congress of cadres living abroad to be held in Portugal in April. [sentence as heard]

However, UNITA and the Angolan people would like the congress to take an impartial attitude with regard to both the MPLA and UNITA. Above all, it should favor peace and democracy.

The church must remain courageous, patriotic, and neutral so that it can contribute toward peace in Angola. The Catholic Church had the courage and inspiration to say what every Angolan thinks but it must continue. More courage is needed. In history, it has always been easy to begin but very hard to continue.

Regarding a negotiated process between UNITA and the MPLA, UNITA reiterates its full confidence in the mediation of Zairian President Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko.

UNITA believes there is an urgent need to reach a cease-fire and begin direct UNITA-MPLA talks. In that way, we can lead our country to a democratic multiparty system... [break in transmission]

Botswana

President Masire To Attend Namibian Celebrations

MB1303133490 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1110 GMT 13 Mar 90

[Text] The president, Dr. Quett Masire, will next week lead a Botswana delegation to Namibia to attend that country's independence celebration set for 21 March. This was announced in Parliament yesterday by the

minister for external affairs, Dr. Gaositwe Chiepe, on presenting estimates for her department for the next financial year.

Dr. Chiepe said Botswana was pleased to have contributed to Namibia's smooth transition to nationhood. Dr. Chiepe said an independent Namibia holds many prospects for Botswana's own economic prosperity and political stability.

Dr. Chiepe also said the establishment of a new Botswana mission in Namibia will increase Botswana's diplomatic representation from seven to eight. She said it was her department's intention to open missions in other parts of the world in order to increase the department's capacity to promote and protect Botswana's interests abroad.

Dr. Chiepe also announced plans to continue purchasing property for the country's missions abroad. She said the department recently purchased property for a mission in Namibia and also a new residence for the high commissioner in London.

Comoros

Supreme Court Proclaims Mohamed Djohar President

EA1303213190 Mayotte Radio France Overseas
in French 1600 GMT 13 Mar 90

[Excerpt] In Comoros, the Supreme Court today validated the results of the second round of the presidential elections which took place last Sunday [11 March]. Said Mohamed Djohar, Udzima candidate, thus succeeds President Abdallah for a six-year period. Demonstrations of joy have been held since yesterday in Moroni. We join again our special correspondent, (Ibrahim Ndogo).

[Begin (Ndogo) recording] It is now official. The Supreme Court has just given its verdict by proclaiming Said Mohamed Djohar president of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros. The announcement made on Radio Comoros at 1400 put an end to the various rumors which had invaded the capital city. [passage indistinct]

Election Results Reported

EA1303213990 Moroni Domestic Service in French
1700 GMT 13 Mar 90

[Excerpt] [passage omitted]

Article 1. The 11 March 1990 presidential elections gave the following results:

Registered voters: 315,391;

Voters: 190,074;

Void: 2,652;

Votes cast: 187,422;

Absolute majority: 93,898 [figure as heard];

Votes won by Mr. Said Mohamed Djohar: 103,244, 55.08 percent;

Votes won by Mr. Mohamed Taki Abdulkarim: 84,178, 44.92 percent.

Mr. Said Mohamed Djohar has thus won the absolute majority of the votes cast required to be proclaimed elected. Consequently, Mr. Said Mohamed Djohar is proclaimed president of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros. Ruled by the Constitutional Council during its proceedings of 13 March 1990.

The people's verdict has thus been given. Mohamed Taki bowed before this decision. It is the game of democracy.

Madagascar

Court Approves Political Liberalization Decree

EA1303122990 Antananarivo Domestic Service
in Malagasy 1830 GMT 10 Mar 90

[Excerpt] The most important news in our country is the issue [words indistinct] of the decree on the liberalization of the creation of political parties in Madagascar. The creation of political parties and associations is free in the country. The high constitutional court met yesterday, and approved the decree on the matter, Decree Number 90001, which is the first decree of the current year.

We should recall that the information minister said last Friday that the Supreme Revolutionary Council had approved the decree on political liberalization in Madagascar. It was indicated however, that, even though approved by the Supreme Revolutionary Council meeting, the decree was to be submitted to the competence of the high constitutional court. The procedure is thus now complete. [passage omitted]

Mozambique

Chissano Meets U.S. Leader; Bush Affirms Support

MB1403063590 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0400 GMT 14 Mar 90

[Text] U.S. President George Bush has told Joaquim Alberto Chissano, his Mozambican counterpart, that he enjoys strong support from the United States.

President George Bush was speaking at a news conference yesterday, after the presidential delegations from the two countries had met in the White House for talks. The U.S. head of state said the meeting between the delegations was very positive, adding the working luncheon had been held in a very warm atmosphere.

George Bush noted the two sides had taken this opportunity to discuss important bilateral issues, including strong U.S. approval for Mozambique's political and economic reform process. The U.S. head of state said these reforms have strengthened bilateral ties and brought to the fore issues that are very important to the

United States, namely the right to vote, to property, to follow a religion, and to have a country free of violence.

The U.S. President said these reforms have supported the peace process that was widely discussed at the talks. He noted Mozambique has been developing liberalization and privatization trends, adding this led to the implementation of the Economic Recovery Program with the backing of the IMF [International Monetary Fund].

In his statement to the press, U.S. President George Bush said the delegations had discussed common concerns, notably the issue of refugees and [words indistinct] worries in Mozambique. He said the delegations had discussed the situation in southern Africa and sought new ways of encouraging the tendency of looking for political solutions and regional cooperation.

He reaffirmed U.S. willingness to help Mozambique deal with its humanitarian and development problems. George Bush also noted the United States finds the Mozambican Government has taken significant steps to prevent division in Mozambique.

The U.S. head of state called on the Mozambican Government and the other sides in the conflict to sit and talk as soon as possible to prevent further suffering.

George Bush concluded his statement to the press by saying he hopes to work with President Joaquim Chissano for peace and democracy in Mozambique and in southern Africa.

In turn, President Joaquim Chissano began by saying relations between Mozambique and the United States have progressed and expanded since President Samora Machel's meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington five years ago. He said, quote, I believe we have taken another giant step today to improve bilateral relations, unquote.

Wants MNR Talks 'as Soon as Possible'

*MB1403104590 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 14 Mar 90*

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano has said in Washington that the Mozambican Government has decided to enter direct talks with the so-called Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance—MNR] as soon as possible.

The Mozambican head of state told the media he had praised U.S. President George Bush on the U.S. position on the war in Mozambique. He said he had asked President Bush that the United States not give up its current approach until peace, stability, and economic prosperity are achieved in southern Africa.

Comments on 'Direct Talks' With Renamo

*MB1303154890 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 13 Mar 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Mozambique Government is showing signs of being close to direct talks with the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels. Around the new year Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi gave the first hint that they might sit down together after a series of indirect meetings mediated by President arap Moi and President Mugabe. Now Mozambique's president, Joaquim Chissano, says he is optimistic about getting direct talks going. Both Renamo and the Maputo government have already put forward detailed peace plans, but a major stumbling block was the rebels' refusal to recognize the government. In Maputo, Ruth Heissi asked President Chissano why he is optimistic about the prospects for talks:

[Begin recording] [Chissano] Now they are starting to speak about the People's Republic of Mozambique and its government. So, they are starting to accept a dialogue with an institution—which is the government—of big importance, and they are recognizing the state of Mozambique, which is the People's Republic of Mozambique. Well, from there we can build on and have a sound base for dialogue. That's why I am optimistic. We are still working, we have many forms of working, first of all through the mediators. President arap Moi, they are working to try and create such conditions definitely. I hope that we will be succeeding.

[Heissi] When do you actually think direct talks could take place?

[Chissano] Well, I will still have to be in touch with the people who are working on this and make assessment, firstly with the mediators to know how far they have gone now after the few contacts which took place at the beginning of this year. But I am optimistic that in the next time I will be having somehow good news. This is my hope.

[Heissi] Would you say the next time might be some weeks or months, or when? Can you give any idea of the time span?

[Chissano] Well, I will not give you the time span of when the direct talks could take place, but when I am going to get the report, yes. I will get the report when I come back from Washington. I will come back and I will meet with the mediators and I will know how far they have gone, and from there we can plan something. I think that there must be direct talks, and there will be direct talks. We will insist to bring this direct talks to see the day. [end recording]

Further on Chissano Remarks

*MB1303174090 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 13 Mar 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpts] The Mozambique Government seems closer than ever before to holding direct talks with the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels. [passage omitted] In Maputo, Ruth Heissi asked President Chissano why he is optimistic about the prospects for talks. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Heissi] Are you sure of the South African support? You referred on several occasions that the South African Government is no longer supporting Renamo. You believe that they are not, but there is a private sector on South African soil who are giving some support to Renamo. Who actually constitutes this private sector?

[Chissano] Well, it's difficult to say. I know that things are changing in South Africa. Therefore, these people who were visibly supporting, which were on the military wing, they also seem to be accepting the changes, and therefore they are less and less interested. I don't know whether any one of them is still supporting, but I tend to believe that themselves also, they are stopping this help to Renamo. And we are going to do more to see, to be sure that they have ceased, but today I cannot be so sure, but I can feel that the tendency is to stop even from their side.

[Heissi] How much control do you actually think Afonso Dhlakama have over his army? For example, when there is a cease-fire, do you think there will be certain areas that actually won't be safe to go to?

[Chissano] Well, Renamo's people do attack villages and some district towns and the roads, and they kill people. They kidnap people. They take these people straight to their bases and many of them do escape and come back. Dhlakama knows that some of my relatives have been kidnapped as well, but they succeed coming back, both women and men. They gave us the certainty that who attacks, who kills people, who destroys property, vehicles are Renamo, but Mr. Dhlakama denies this in such an emphatic manner that one tends to think now that probably Renamo no longer controls all its forces around Mozambique. So, there are those who are doing without paying attention to what Dhlakama says. So, if he is sincere by saying that he does not give orders for his men to attack, then he doesn't control his men. They do attack everywhere. So, this is a question which we will have to address during the talks when we do talk. [end recording]

Namibia

Pienaar: South Africa To End Involvement 21 Mar

MB1303165290 Windhoek Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 12 Mar 90

[Text] Administrator General Advocate Louis Pienaar says South Africa will end its involvement in Namibia when that country becomes independent on 21 March.

At a meeting in Okavango attended by former security force members, Advocate Pienaar said South Africa will pay final salaries at the end of this month to former members of the disbanded SWATF [South-West Africa Territory Force].

Advocate Pienaar added that the South African Government gave a substantial amount of money to the new

government of Namibia to pay the salaries of former Territory Force members until the end of this year.

DTA's Mudge Criticizes Pienaar Statements

MB1303234290 Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA
in English 12 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] "We hope that Mr Pienaar would not give South Africa the same bad advice he so often offered the people of Namibia, prior to the implementation of [UN Resolution] 435," said Mr Dirk Mudge, the leader of the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance], in reaction to statements made by Mr Louis Pienaar in Upington on Saturday [10 March].

Mr Pienaar said the Namibian lesson to South Africa called for the negotiation of a constitution before elections. It has been a mistake to have elections before the constitution had been negotiated, Mr Pienaar said. This limited the negotiation capacities of parties opposed to SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] Mr Pienaar, furthermore, stated that the Namibian experience showed the continued importance of ethnicity.

Mr Mudge said the concluded process, which took place with the agreement of South Africa and the AG [Administration General], turned out the best: Once that democratic process was put in motion, there was no turning back.

"I reject the AG's claim that the opposition parties negotiated from a position of weakness, because the elections were held before the constitutional negotiations.

"This might have been the case with Action Christian National [ACN] which only represents a minority of whites. ACN, and some smaller parties might have benefitted in negotiation on the basis of unproven and exaggerated support."

The DTA leader said that negotiation on the basis of doubtful support might, in fact, have delayed the process. Time would have been wasted on considering unrealistic and unacceptable proposals. This did not happen, as witnessed by the fact that ACN's constitutional draft was never seriously considered during the constitutional process.

When Mr Pienaar now advocated a reversal of the process, was he having in mind a stronger bargaining position for ACN, Mr Mudge asked.

"Generally, however, the election strengthened the hand of the opposition, because the election put an end to the misconception that a single party represented two-thirds of the Namibians," Mr Mudge said. In the Assembly and Standing Committee, parties were represented proportional to their support. Nevertheless, all decision had been taken by consensus without it ever having been necessary to vote, and the constitution was accepted unanimously, the DTA leader said.

Yet the opposition, particularly the DTA, looked after the interest of all the people of Namibia. The result was a constitution Namibia can pride itself with. [sentence as published] The principles of democracy was respected, as from the word go, Mr Mudge said.

SWAPO Appoints Festus Naholo Deputy Leader
MB130323490 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English
12 Mar 90 p 7

[Text] Festus Naholo has been appointed deputy head of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], which is led by Moses Garoeb.

He was appointed SWAPO's Deputy Chief Co-ordinator at a meeting of the Politburo of the Central Committee in January this year. The position was confirmed in a letter by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma.

The position of deputy will entail acting as SWAPO head if the leader, Moses Garoeb, is away.

Among the terms of reference of the deputy leader, are the following:

- To supervise, coordinate and be responsible for the efficient administration of all party activities and functions;
- to be responsible for overall organisation, mobilisation and political conscientisation of people in the country;
- to pay regular visits to regional, district and branch offices of SWAPO to locate problem areas and solve them accordingly;
- to keep the people in general, and SWAPO members in particular, informed about new developments and possible changes that may be introduced at all levels, in both party and government, if any;
- to arrange and assign party cadres, including the President, the responsibilities to undertake missions to various parts of the country to address political rallies;
- to establish, ensure and uphold a smooth and healthy working relationship and cooperation between SWAPO and other progressive parties in different countries;
- should initiate and find better ways and means of how to secure possible sources of income for the smooth running of the party.

Cuban, Frontline Officials To Attend Celebrations
MB1303233490 Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA
in English 12 Mar 90 p 2

[Text] Cuba's delegation to the celebrations will be led by the vice-president of the council of state and member

of the communist party Politburo, Mr Juan Almeida Bosque, a spokesman for the Cuban Observer Mission said in Windhoek.

Norway's minister for development cooperation, Mr Tom Vraalsen, and deputy foreign minister, Mr Knut Vollebaek, head their country's delegation.

An Official at the Botswana Mission confirmed President Quett Masire would attend the celebrations. Leaders of the frontline states of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe are expected to be present, diplomatic sources said.

Future Information Minister Notes Upcoming Changes
MB1303170290 Windhoek Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1900 GMT 12 Mar 90

[Text] Mr. Hidipo Hamutenya, minister-designate for information and broadcasting, says Namibians should not expect everything to change overnight with independence.

Mr. Hamutenya says the country is currently not financially stable, but he gave assurances that the incoming government would look at all problems. He cited the housing shortage as one of these significant problems.

Mr. Hamutenya also called on all inhabitants to help the government in decisionmaking. He added that AG 8 [legislation giving the administrator general powers of government] would be something of the past after independence.

Zambia

Kaunda To Open National Convention 14 Mar
MB1303195590 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 13 Mar 90

[Text] President Kaunda tomorrow opens the fifth national convention, to be held at Mulungushi International Conference Center. According to the ZAMBIA NEWS AGENCY, most of 1,000 delegates expected to attend have obtained their credentials.

The convention, which [words indistinct] to be followed by the [words indistinct] election council, has drawn participants from various parts of the country. Accreditation for delegates started yesterday and continued today at [words indistinct].

The more than 1,000 delegates are expected to tackle a variety of political and economic issues. President Kaunda is expected to officially open the convention at 0800.

Guinea

Conte Meets Striking Teachers; Communique Issued
*AB1303230990 Paris AFP in French 2052 GMT
13 Mar 90*

[Text] Conakry, 13 Mar (AFP)—General Lansana Conte, the Guinean head of state, today met striking Guinean teachers to try to resolve their salary demands. A communique from the Military Committee for National Redress (CMRN—the ruling body), issued this afternoon at the end of the meeting with more than 1,000 teachers from the capital and neighboring areas, stated that it was decided to set up a dialogue committee including two teachers per school. The beginning of this strike, more than two weeks ago, led to the replacement of Education Minister Saliou Coumbassa by Kolipe Lama.

Ivory Coast

Tracts Call for Demonstration, General Strike
*AB1303195890 Paris AFP in English 1943 GMT
13 Mar 90*

[Text] Abidjan, March 13 (AFP)—Tracts were circulating here Tuesday [13 March] calling on Abidjan's residents to hold a mass demonstration Wednesday followed by a general strike the next day against planned austerity measures.

The leaflets were unsigned, like those which brought people onto the streets in the Ivory Coast economic capital for unprecedented mass protests against the government's austerity plans on March 2.

Copies of foreign press reports, pamphlets and statements have been passing discreetly round for several days, handed out in buses, in eating places and in queues.

Some of these documents, made available to AGENCIE FRANCE-PRESSE, are very harsh on President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, 84, and call for a multi-party system in the Ivory Coast.

The government, which last week cut prices of certain essential goods and services, has planned to reduce pay for its 110,000 civil servants and increase charges on the private sector.

Ivory Coast's economy is in dire straits because of the collapse of world market prices for its chief export crops of cocoa and coffee.

Mr. Houphouet-Boigny on Saturday announced that he would publicly intervene in the next few days. Late Monday, he said in an interview on French television that he would name his successor within a year.

Security Forces Deployed in Abidjan

*AB1403102590 Paris AFP in French 0931 GMT
14 Mar 90*

[Text] Abidjan, 14 Mar (AFP)—Dozens of Ivorian policemen, gendarmes, and soldiers were this morning deployed to the central part of Abidjan to prevent any demonstration, AFP reporters noted. "We are in a state of maximum alert," said one policeman who had taken position in the district housing the administrative offices, near the Saint Paul Cathedral and the Central Police Station, in the central part of the Ivorian economic capital.

Leaflets calling on Ivorians to demonstrate today against the government's austerity measures, were distributed yesterday in the streets of Abidjan. The unsigned leaflets called on Ivorians to gather in front of the Cathedral and then march to the presidency situated two kms away.

Security has also been strengthened in front of the premises of the government owned daily newspaper FRATERNITE MATIN where soldiers have been posted since the 2 March demonstrations.

Security forces are also guarding all accesses to the center of the town, ready to take action in the event of any disturbances. However, no rally has so far been reported.

Liberia

Doe Says Nimba Officials 'Supporting' Rebels
*AB1303134590 Paris AFP in English 1304 GMT
13 Mar 90*

[Text] Monrovia, March 13 (AFP)—Liberian President Samuel Doe has accused government officials from northeastern Nimba County of supporting the December 24 rebel incursions into the region.

Mr. Doe told a meeting of Nimba citizens Tuesday, broadcast live on state radio, that the war with the rebels was over.

But he accused local government officials of setting citizens against each other on ethnic grounds.

Mr. Doe said he had classified information that officials in Nimba were supporting rebel activities and taking advantage of the Nimba situation in the county to "get at one another." He did not elaborate.

He said there were no more trained rebels in Nimba County. Citizens who had fled into the bush were now the ones attacking each other and government troops.

Mr. Doe also criticised county officials for refusing to carry out his order to travel to towns and villages throughout the county, and into the bush, to persuade local people to return to their homes.

He had harsh words for officials who "come around me to show that they are loyal to the government, but they

are not. We know them all and we will deal with them accordingly at the appropriate time."

Nimba Situation 'Confused'

*AB1303190490 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1709 GMT 13 Mar 90*

[Text] President Samuel Kanyon Doe has said that the situation in Nimba County is a confused one. The president reiterated that when the rebels entered the county on December 24, they killed innocent citizens who refused to join them. He made the remarks today when he met with Nimba citizens at the Monrovia City Hall.

[Begin Doe recording] When the Nimba situation began, I made a statement, calling on officials of Nimba County, especially government officials of Nimba County, to go to their county and talk to their people in their local dialect. But up to this present, none of you ever went out there to ask your people to desist from what they are doing. The government did not declare war on Nimba County. It is somebody who wants to use Nimba County as a scapegoat and he has succeeded. Today, thousands of our citizens are displaced. I think one of the reasons why he did it, perhaps maybe he thinks the people of Nimba County are very easy to be penetrated. So, Charles Taylor (?chose) the people of Nimba for his power change by (?marketing) the people's children. The real trained rebels, that came along with Mr. Taylor can no longer be found in Nimba County. But rather, those people who think that the government is declaring war on Nimba force other citizens to go into hiding [words indistinct] bushes of Nimba County and started to use single barrels against the soldiers that are there to protect life and property. Those of you who are in government, who are supposed to be the ones to go out there and talk to your people, you sat down surprisingly and allowed your people to suffer. [background murmuring] In the same time, you expect the government to protect life and property, when the people or the security forces in Nimba County do not know the rebels.

I heard Charles Taylor said on the 26th or 27th of December that the situation is the continuation of the 1985 invasion. And so, some of your sons decided to join Charles Taylor and Charles Taylor no get money. He fled to Libya or Burkina Faso. And so the so so [several] county people are suffering. [end recording]

President Samuel Kanyon Doe then made a startling disclosure that it appeared some government officials were involved with the armed incursion.

[Begin Doe recording] On the 3d or 4th January, I was trying to get to General Barclay in Nimba County and somebody that I know—we had a crossline. And this individual [word indistinct] somebody in Nimba County to find out the situation. And he said that the soldiers are in [words indistinct] that when they go [words indistinct] they come back. Nothing is doing our boys [words indistinct] and we shall try. So, from there, I knew

exactly that the people in the government are supporting or are encouraging this situation, the situation in Nimba County. [end recording]

The president later asked Nimba citizens to advance suggestions and solutions so as to help alleviate the situation in Nimba County.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified woman] [Passage indistinct] including one of my friends who used to be married to my late brother who died in [words indistinct]. She was killed by a soldier. Her (?daughter) was killed, so there, I did not have much to say [words indistinct] I mean no cloth, food, no any [words indistinct] and nothing—no anything issued them. [Words indistinct] the problem and what would be the solution to the problem? [Words indistinct] to protect us? [Doe, interrupting] Excuse me.

[Unidentified woman] Yes.

[Doe] I asked some people to come and make recommendations what to do [words indistinct] (?I did not ask you) to explain what happened [words indistinct].

[Unidentified woman, interrupting] Well, Mr. President, you see the problem is I have talked to them. We have all done [words indistinct].

[Doe] Okay, then you say you have not got anything to say. As in my speech, I just want recommendations what we should do.

[Unidentified woman] Well, okay then; I cannot recommend because they are only [words indistinct].

[Doe] Okay, then go and sit down. Go and sit down. [background murmuring] [end recording]

Mali

Traore: 'No Fear of War' With Burkina Faso

*AB1303114090 Dakar PANA in French 1823 GMT
12 Mar 90*

[Text] Bamako, 12 Mar (AMAP/PANA)—The Malian head of state, General Moussa Traore, who is currently on a visit to the fifth region of the country, today at Douentza, 800 km from Bamako, addressed "fraternal greetings to the brotherly people and government of Burkina Faso." Gen. Moussa Traore, who was replying to a welcome address by the secretary general of the Douentza wing of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM], (the single, ruling party), stated that the leadership and people of Mali and Burkina Faso are firmly committed to the only battle worth waging, that of the development, and socioeconomic advancement of the peoples of the two countries.

Yesterday at Bandiagara, 740 km east of Bamako, President Traore said, in reply to a question on the Mali-Burkina Faso border demarcation issue, that there is no longer any fear of war and that Switzerland decided four years ago to fully bear the demarcation costs. The Malian president disclosed that several delegations of

the International Court at The Hague have toured the border between the two countries, adding that all that remains to be done is to place the boundary posts.

Douentza, located on the border with Burkina Faso, is the chief town of the Mondoro administrative district under which comes the Dioulouna village where, in the past, clashes between the Malian and Burkinabe Armies over the Agacher Strip broke out in December 1985.

Niger

Prime Minister Appoints New Cabinet Director
AB1303124090 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 13 Mar 90

[Text] We open this broadcast with the following communique issued by the general secretariat of the government: The prime minister this morning appointed his cabinet. Thus, Mr. Oumarou Mamadou, administrative director, Grade 2, Step 2, has been named director of cabinet of the prime minister.

Nigeria

Adequate Response to South Africa Events Urged
AB1403092590 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 13 Mar 90

[Text] Nigeria has called on the international community to be prepared to respond adequately to the latest development in South Africa. The call was made by a Nigerian official in New York, Mr. Abdulai Omaki, while addressing a meeting of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid. Mr. Omaki said the Federal Government was convinced that the Pretoria regime, without admitting it, was responding to demands in the declaration made by the special session of the UN General Assembly on apartheid last year. He said Nigeria welcomed the measures so far taken by the racist regime, but added that there was still enough to be accomplished.

Government To Abrogate Security Decree in Oct 1992
AB1103142090 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] The State Security Detention of Person's Decree of 1984 is to be abrogated in October 1992. Refuting an allegation that the decree would spill over to the Third Republic, the attorney general and minister of justice, Mr. Bola Ajibola, told a delegation of Human Rights in Africa in Lagos that the decree would go with the present administration.

Mr. Ajibola said government was preparing to review cases of people detained for minor offenses under the decree. A panel, he said, will be inaugurated at Dodan Barracks by the chief of general staff next Tuesday [13

March]. Mr. Ajibola also announced that the government was looking into conditions in prisons. He said the feeding allowance of prison inmates has been increased from 1 naira 50 kobo to 5 naira, while their health and other problems are being looked into. It is also studying a report of the prerogative of mercy on prisons.

Senegal

Diouf Comments on Mauritania Talks in Cairo
AB1303215490 Dakar PANA in French 1204 GMT
13 Mar 90

[Text] Dakar, 13 Mar (APS-SEN/PANA)—The dispute between Senegal and Mauritania may come to a happy end under the arbitration of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak who has made "consensual proposals" on the matter, the Senegalese head of state said in substance yesterday in Dakar after returning from a trip which lasted more than one week and which took him to Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Morocco. President Mubarak is very much committed to this mediation (between Senegal and Mauritania) and constantly makes proposals" [quotation marks as received], disclosed Abdou Diouf who, while taking care not to specify the nature of the proposals, believed that their implementation by both countries could lead to a settlement of the Senegalese-Mauritanian dispute.

It may be recalled that the Egyptian head of state chairs the OAU committee on the conflict between Senegal and Mauritania. This burning issue was, nonetheless, not the only matter raised in the talks in Cairo between President Abdou Diouf and his host. According to Mr. Diouf, bilateral, African, and international issues were also discussed. The summit of the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) scheduled to take place in Dakar next January was tackled by the two heads of state and, according to Abdou Diouf, there was "a similarity of views." During his stay in Cairo, the Senegalese head of state chaired the opening ceremony of a colloquium on Democracy and Development in Africa, as well as the General Council of Socialist and Democratic Inter-Africa of which he is chairman.

While the Cairo leg of the trip reflected the excellent relations between Senegal and Egypt, those of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Morocco confirmed the strength of Senegalese cooperation with each of these countries, President Diouf added. However, the talks held with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia on the one hand and the Amir of Kuwait on the other were dominated by the forthcoming Islamic summit which Senegal is busy preparing to host with the assistance of these two sovereigns. In this regard, President Abdou Diouf disclosed that he had a "real working session with the Amir of Kuwait, current ICO chairman, whose great organizational qualities the head of state saluted.

Togo

Eyadema To Preside Over Maneuvers With French
AB1303174290 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 13 Mar 90

[Excerpts] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, the chief of the General Staff of the Togolese Armed Forces, arrived in Kara Region this morning. There he will preside over the joint French-Togolese Eagle-90 military maneuvers with Major General Michel Guignon, deputy army chief of staff for arms training in France. For more details, here is our reporter Kofsi Karambiani in Kara:

[Begin Karambiani recording] Military sources pointed out that these maneuvers—jointly led by Major General Michel Guignon, deputy chief of staff of the French Army, who accompanied Gen. Gnassingbe Eyadema to the region—are in conformity with the defense agreements binding France and Togo. [passage omitted]

After a stopover at the VIP Lounge, the deputy chief of staff of the French Army flew by helicopter with General Ameyi to the base where the exercises are to take place.

It should be recalled that Maj. Gen. Michel Guignon was received in audience yesterday by Gen. Gnassingbe Eyadema, chief of the General Staff of the Togolese Armed Forces and president of the Republic. [end recording]

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DATE FILMED

15 March 1990

